



ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1887.

## JOB PRINTING.

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C. M. STONE &amp; CO.

Union State Ticket.

PUBLISHED TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1887.

FOR THE WEEK.

JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.

STEPHEN THOMAS, of West Fairlee.

JOHN A. PAGE, of Montpelier.

## The Railroad Charter Secured!

We have before informed our readers that a bill, chartering the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, had passed the house of representatives of New Hampshire, and into the hands of the Railroad committee of the senate, where it was supposed, a strong effort would be made to kill it. This was done, but after a patient hearing of the case the committee consented unanimously, after adding an amendment providing the road should pass through the notch of the White Mountains, to report it to the senate. It was passed by that body, and then transmitted to the house for concurrence in the amendment. One of the leaders of the opposition in the house, however, moved that the bill be tabled. This motion was voted down, and the bill passed by a large majority.

The leading opposition to the charter came from the Montreal road. It was contended by them that a new road passing through the northern portion of the state would be injurious to their road. A bill—an enabling act, authorizing the Montreal corporation to aid in extending their road to Northumberland—was also passed by the legislature. Northern New Hampshire, if both roads are completed, will be adequately provided with railroad facilities. The friends of the Portland and Ogdensburg road do not wish at all to interfere with the extension of the Montreal road. There is room for both, and their construction will confer incalculable benefits upon the people of the state.

The surveys of the Portland and Ogdensburg road are now at work in Danville, searching for the best place for locating the road through that town.

The amendment of the New Hampshire senate, restricting the location of the track through the notch of the White Mountains, is not at all objectionable to the friends of the Portland road. It is just where they would have it, and in our judgment, a location anywhere else would greatly detract from the magnitude and profit of the enterprise.

The bill to extend the Rochester road, to strike the Montreal at Wier's station, was defeated. The managers of the Montreal road do not wish this project to succeed.

**THE EXTENSION OF THE PASSAMUNSETT ROAD.**—The friends of the enterprise of extending the Passamunnett railroad—the building of the Massawippi branch—met at Staunton on Tuesday of last week. Mr. C. C. Colby was called upon to state what progress had been made in raising the requisite funds. He said that there is still some \$20,000 to be raised in Staunton besides a balance at Rock Island, Derby and Holland, but thought it could be easily raised when a united effort is made to that end. President Keyes and others were present, and made remarks favoring additional efforts to secure the accomplishment of the object. The point aimed at now, and which is required in order to obtain aid from the Passamunnett road, is to fill up the subscription, and obtain the right of way without expense to the corporation. In furtherance of this object a general public meeting is to be held at Staunton on Saturday, July 13th.

**MEDICINE.**—At the recent meeting of the State Medical society of Vermont, Dr. Goldsmith introduced a fee bill, and very singularly, it was endorsed by an intelligent body of men. Two dollars for vaccinating a single person—five dollars consultation fee, with fifty cents added for each mile traveled. But there is another item in the bill not to be overlooked—*ambulance*, ten dollars—an act tantamount to an embargo upon an early command to man, to multiply and replenish the earth. If the medical fraternity in Vermont succeed in establishing this fee bill Dr. Todd will surely find that he has a life work before him.

**SURVIVOR.**—The prosecution closed their testimony in the Sarratt case last Saturday. In opening the defense his counsel attacked, with great severity, most of the witnesses of the government, and alleged that they shall prove that Sarratt was in the state of New York at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. The opening testimony of the government is very strong, proving that he was in Washington at the time, and in the rebutting testimony, it is alleged, will be able to make out this point still more clearly.

**THE "DOMINION OF CANADA."**—Our neighbors of the British Provinces have just entered into a new governmental arrangement from which they appear to anticipate prosperity in the future. We certainly hope they may have it. Not all the provinces however have yet entered into the compact. The "dominion" embraces what were once known as Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Monday last, July 11, the new organization went into effect, and the day was celebrated at various places in the Dominion. The Governor General is appointed by the Queen of England with a salary of \$100,000 per annum. The senators, seventy-eight in number are appointed for life with equally extravagant salaries. The people of Canada are permitted to elect a house of Commons, to consist of one hundred and eighty-two members. The governor general appoints a lieutenant governor general for five years to preside over each of the four provinces now comprising the "dominion." The commons, with a senate and governor general over them, can do but little unless they do it in accord with the higher authorities. Further, each province has its own legislature, and local constitution.

The new Dominion embraces nearly three hundred millions of acres of land. Population about three and a half millions. But a comparative small portion of the land of the "dominion" is settled. A large share of it is still a wilderness, owned by the government, and will one day, owing to the vast quantity of timber yet uncultivated, be of great value.

The new organization in Canada cannot be otherwise than expensive. The salary of the governor general, who presides over less than four millions of people, is double, and ten thousand dollars in excess, of the amount received by the president of the United States, whose authority extends over a population of over thirty millions. Other officials of course, are paid proportionately, and with a few people to pay such sums the expense must be burdensome. The debt, too, of the country is so heavy already that a report has been heard of borrowing to pay the interest thereon.

We do not see any real occasion for rejoicing by the people of Canada on account of this new arrangement of their government. Canada is a sick child, and has been so for many years past. As a sick man in his feebleness feels a temporary relief by being turned over, we can comprehend, and in no other way, why the new government should be believed in by cannon and trumpet. Canada obtains but a partial emancipation from a long tutelage to Great Britain, and as a child never becomes a man while in a state of dependence, so we cannot see how Canada is to be greatly benefited by the change.

**NAPOLEON AND MAXIMILIAN.**—It is reported that the death of Maximilian, order of the liberal government of Mexico, seriously troubles the emperor of France. Well it may, for Napoleon unquestionably initiated the idea of placing the unfortunate Austrian upon a throne in Mexico, with the view of extending his own authority and menacing the United States. He well understood the doctrine of our country in regard to non-interference upon this continent, and with a cunning, Napoleon, at least, while we were fully engaged in efforts to crush the rebellion, undertook to play Maximilian, by usurpation and wrong, permanently on a throne in our neighboring republic.

He apparently succeeded, or thought he had, yet when he discovered that our government was amply able to crush the rebellion, and had done it, he withdrew his army, leaving Maximilian alone, to maintain his usurpation and uncertain authority. After causing the death of thousands of Mexicans, and that of thousands of his own soldiers, and finally witnessing the execution of the man who was so weak as to become his tool, he may well look troubled; for besides spreading desolation and death throughout Mexico, he has weakened his own authority, and lost respect and confidence, to no small extent, throughout the civilized world. He no longer stands before the world as the man always successful in the purposes he attempts to accomplish, therefore he will not be looked upon as a man who cannot be conquered. He feels it, and so do the people of France. This act of his is a downward step on the ladder of his fame.

**FIRE.**—There was an extensive fire at Sandpoint Bridge, N. H., on the evening of the 11th—destroying property to the amount of \$15,000. J. C. Tilton's house and barn, Dr. Lyford's house and barn, Rev. Dr. Brown's barn, a Mr. Gould's barn and one other were burned. Geo. L. Peabody, one of the Franklin firemen, died from over exertion before reaching his home. He was a blacksmith, 40 years old, and leaves a family. The fire was caused by fireworks. There were several other fires on the fourth caused by fireworks—demonstrating the propriety of prohibiting, or so regulating their use, as to avoid such wide spread destruction of property in the future.

**Santa Anna** has not been shot as reported, but is a prisoner at Yucatan in close confinement—to keep him from a well known purpose of his of usurping the government of Mexico, at the earliest opportunity.

An effort is being made, on the part of some members of congress, to far change the declared purpose of a majority to transact no other business except such as related to reconstruction, and there is some late indication that they may succeed, though it is apparently settled that the impeachment question may be passed by this session, and assigned to a future session. The triumph of the Liberal in Mexico may call for early legislative action, and the Indian was ought to be stopped, and perhaps congress may try to do it at this session.

Mr. Stevens' reconstruction bill—an amendment to the first act—after undergoing some changes, passed the house on the 9th by a vote of 119 to 31. The question will doubtless be adjusted by a conference of the two houses, as the senators will be likely to pass a bill originating in their own body.

**TENNESSEE.**—The election in this state will occur some short of four weeks hence. The canvass has been exciting. Gov. Brownlow is the candidate of the republicans for Governor, and Etheridge that of the Johnson party. Certain rebels have been disfranchised, and the negroes will vote in this election—three fourths of them, it is estimated, on the republican side. The republicans are somewhat sanguine of casting 100,000 votes, and concede 50,000 or a few more, to their opponents. At any rate the republicans are sure of the state by a large majority.

**CONGRESS.**—The republican members of Congress have agreed in caucus not to attend to any business except to amend the reconstruction act so that the Attorney general cannot explain it away so as to render it inoperative. The judiciary committee of the senate have reported an amendment, and the house are discussing one introduced by Thaddeus Stevens. As both of these bills may be set aside or greatly changed, if adopted, we do not think it of consequence to publish them until they are perfected. It is thought congress may possibly adjourn as early as the 20th.

Somewhere about half of the Johnson members of congress appeared in their places at the roll call on the third instant. It was an adjourned session, conditioned that if there should be less than a quorum present the presiding officers should adjourn each house without delay. By declining to appear these members hoped to avoid a session, and any action by congress, ending the president in his efforts to defeat a reconstruction of the rebel states according to the original act. *Consequently*, we believe this conduct is called, by the absence. Others look upon it as filibustering, disgraceful even to consideration.

A party of strong-armed and enterprising business men of northern and western New York, including Gerrit Smith, Lt.-Gov. Woodford of New York, the Oswego board of trade, also the Oswego board of trade, interested in the construction of the contemplated Ogdensburg and Portland railroad, will leave Oswego the 15th of July, and be in Portland the 17th. They will be joined by prominent friends of the enterprise in Vermont.

The republicans of Washington county have nominated W. W. Henry, Charles Orentz and Charles Dewey for state senators; F. C. Putnam and Ira Richardson for county judges; T. R. Merrill, judge of probate; Joseph Lamson, state's attorney; Clark King, sheriff.

Judge Wayne, of the supreme court of the U. S. died at Washington on Friday last. There will be no vacancy in his death on account of a recent law of congress providing that no appointments shall be made until the number of judges is reduced to seven.

The Franklin county republican convention, held on the 25th ult. nominated Joshua Chapp, B. Barlow and H. A. Bart for senators; George Adams and W. C. Stevens for county judges; M. W. Bailey judge of probate, D. R. Bailey state's attorney, A. J. Soule, sheriff.

Ira C. Allen, Capen Leonard and John Prouty, were nominated for senators for Rutland county by a republican convention held at Rutland on the 26th ult.

The defence thus far, in the trial of Sarratt, are not making out very well in endeavoring to prove an *alibi*.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, secretary and acting governor of Montana territory, has come to an untimely end. He fell from the deck of the steamer Thompson, at Fort Benton, on the evening of July 1st, and the darkness of the night and the rapidity of the current prevented any attempt to rescue him. He had been absent from the territory for a fortnight, had succeeded in procuring arms for defense against the Indians, and was returning when the accident occurred. Gen. Meagher was born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1823, and had nearly completed his 44th year. He escaped from Van Dieman's Land, whither he had been transported as a punishment for treason, and reached this country in 1852. In 1861 he raised an Irish company for the 60th New York regiment, and accompanied it to the field. Early in the war he was placed in command of the Irish brigade of the army of the Potomac, which he led gallantly, being several times wounded. His name will hold a prominent place on the list of Irish Americans who distinguished themselves in our great national struggle.

**SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT PORT HENRY.**—We are informed that at Port Henry, yesterday, in one of the ordnance, a fearful accident occurred, killing three men. One of the couplets to the train of track cars, used for conveying one out of the lake, gave away, letting one car run 600 feet to the bottom of the lake, with most violent force. The occurrence was so sudden that no warning could be given to the workmen below, and three of them were struck and instantly killed. *Burlington Free Press.*

**THE EXECUTION OF THE MEXICAN EMPEROR.**—Confidential news of the execution of Maximilian of Mexico, and of his generals, Miramon and Mejia, was received yesterday in official shape—the sources of information being letters of Gen. Juarez and Escobedo of the Liberal party. The three were condemned the 11th of June, the sentence was confirmed at headquarters on the 15th, and the 16th was designated as the day of execution. Three days of grace were finally granted, after the first hour fixed had passed, to permit Maximilian to settle up his worldly affairs, and on the 19th the triple execution took place, the Prussian Minister arrived at Queretaro the day before the execution and immediately transmitted by telegraph a formal protest to Juarez, which was received at the same day, and in reply to which Juarez, through the proper officer, replied that the President of the Republic is not of opinion that it is possible to grant the pardon of Maximilian of Hapsburg consistent with the great considerations of justice and the necessity of insuring the future peace of the Republic.

A pledge was also given that all the crowned heads in Europe of the blood and kindred of Maximilian would give Juarez all security that none of the prisoners should ever again tread Mexican soil but the proceeding was of no avail, and the prisoners were shot. The Emperor was shot with his face to the front, the two Mexicans in the back. Maximilian's last words were "Poor Carlos!" When the execution had taken place the Prussian and British Ministers both made preparations for leaving the country.

**AN IMPORTANT DECISION.**—The Secretary of the Interior has recently made an important decision. A child was born in New Hampshire on August 8, 1861, of a woman then single and unmarried, who married in that state on November 28, 1861. The parties subsequently to their marriage recognized the child. The husband died in a New Hampshire regiment and perished in the military service of the United States and in the line of duty. His widow was pensioned and on the taking effect of the act she applied for an increase of pension on account of such child. The Acting Secretary decided that a child thus legitimated by the laws of the place of its birth by the domicile of its parents and by their marriage would as clearly be entitled to a pension in the event of its surviving its mother as if it had been born in lawful wedlock, and that the mother was entitled to the increase of pension which she claimed.

The decision reverses a previous decision by the head of the pension Bureau on the same subject.

**THE CROPS.**—The Chicago Journal has an extensive agricultural correspondence throughout the entire west. Commenting on it Friday evening it says: "During the past week, in all our correspondence, we hear not a single word of actual damage done crops, though we have the usual fears expressed that 'if it don't rain' or 'if it don't stop raining,' we will not have as good a crop as expected. In the great wheat fields of southern Illinois, where the oldest wheat is raised, ripening machines by hundreds are now at this moment whirling through the golden grain and gathering out of barns way one of the best wheat crops ever raised in Egypt. We know of one firm in southern Illinois which sold the past season, in six counties, four hundred and six new reaping machines, and these, together with all the hundreds of old ones in the same district, are now at work. This may give some idea of the magnitude of the crop in that section. And gradually the army of harvesters is coming north, gathering the fruits of the earth as they come, and a few weeks will tell the tale, if we mistake not, of a bountiful harvest that shall make the heart of this nation respond in thanksgiving to Him who opened His hand liberally and supplied the wants of every living thing."

**NEW ORLEANS, July 5.** The French corvette *Pilgrimage*, eight guns, four days from Vera Cruz, with dispatches to the southern coast of France, arrived at the Southwest Pass this morning. She has on board General Herrera and other Mexican refugees. She brings the news of the fall of Vera Cruz on the 27th ult. The city surrendered without bloodshed and is quiet. The captured soldiers were sent to Mobile by the French steamer *War Tobacco*. The foreign month-of-war in port were the United States steamer *Tacony*, the English steamer *Jason*, the Spanish steamer *Dolores*.

From a summary of statistics of the condition of the staple crops of the various states, we extract the following paragraph relative to Vermont: "Vermont reports corn 25 percent increase in acreage, and 12 percent advance in condition over last year. Spring wheat 15 percent more acreage, with condition about the same. Rye same acreage, but 12 percent better in condition. Oats 7 percent increase of acreage, but 5 percent decline in condition. Apples 5 percent decline."

**BEATS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—In Holderness, N. H., on Wednesday, July 5, some men employed in the plumage industry of Thomas P. Cheney and others, in the northern section of the town, near Spauld Mountain, saw four black bears eating strawberries in a field about two hundred rods distant from the mine. The workmen were unarmed, and the animals escaped before weapons could be obtained. Two of the bears were old ones and the remaining two cubs. It is supposed that they had their den last winter in a forest not far from the enclosure where they were seen. Farmers in Holderness, Campton and vicinity report that a considerable number of their sheep have been killed by bears since the opening of spring.

**SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT PORT HENRY.**—We are informed that at Port Henry, yesterday, in one of the ordnance, a fearful accident occurred, killing three men. One of the couplets to the train of track cars, used for conveying one out of the lake, gave away, letting one car run 600 feet to the bottom of the lake, with most violent force. The occurrence was so sudden that no warning could be given to the workmen below, and three of them were struck and instantly killed. *Burlington Free Press.*

The London and Paris papers comment with great severity upon the execution of Maximilian and bitterly denounce the cruelty of Juarez in permitting it.

During the performance at the circus of Thayer & Noyes on the evening of July 4, at Rochester, N. Y., Elias White, the Lion King, entered the cage of lions, when one of the males attacked him, and when he fled to the floor of the den and fastening his jaws upon his shoulder, inflicting severe wounds. The circus men finally succeeded in rescuing Mr. White from the cage alive, but severely injured. The affair caused great excitement in the audience.

The Salt Lake Vedette of June 15 says on Sunday afternoon Brigham Young preached a lengthy sermon boldly and openly announcing that Anassa Lyman, Orson Hyde and Orson Pratt had apostatized and were cut off from the church. Orson Hyde was chosen president of the twelve Apostles last April. Pratt is one of the twelve and Lyman had been one of the Apostles also. Young was severe on Hyde and particularly so on Pratt. He denounced the latter as an unbeliever and as now in possession of the Devil.

Yellow fever is prevailing to some extent in various parts of the world. No less than 5,000 persons have died of the disease in the island of Mauritius. On several of the West India Islands it has appeared as an epidemic in a most malignant form; some cases have been reported at our southern ports, and there are said to be several now in quarantine at New York. There is also cholera reported in certain portions of the world, including our own country. It is possible that this last disease may be yet more extensive.

A riot occurred at Franklin, Tenn., on Saturday last, at a political meeting, between the white and colored radicals on one side, and the white and colored conservatives on the other. Pistol shots were fired by both sides and one white man killed, and eight wounded, three of the latter mortally. It is impossible to tell which side is most to blame. An investigation is to be had.

A letter from Canada represents Jeff. Davis as depressed in spirit because of the vituperation poured upon him by American newspapers. He has no pluck! Horace Greeley is a much worse abused man, and on his account too, and he stands up under it like a jolly old gamecock. Let the distinguished exile copy his great example.

The city of New York has to raise for the current year the pleasant little sum of \$23,000,000, or about five million dollars more than last year, and considerably more than double the sum required in 1865.

Eight hour laws have been passed in three states—New York, Illinois and Missouri, and the Nation truly says: "These laws simply prohibit men from working more than eight hours unless they wish or agree to do so, and are, therefore, of about as much value as an act permitting the working-man to have as much rest and pumpkin pie for his dinner when he thinks he can afford it."

There is a rumor prevalent—but denied—that Mr. Woodbridge of Vermont, who is on the Judiciary committee, and who at first was in favor of only enacting President Johnson, has been so convinced by evidence taken before that committee, that he is now ready to support the proposition of impeachment.

The Connecticut General Association reports 208 Congregational churches in the state, with 16,777 members, of whom 15,261 are males, and 31,516 females. Added during the year 1658. Children in Sunday schools 14,707. Contributions average from four to five dollars from each member.

The New Orleans Republican, in announcing the pardon of Gen. Longstreet, states that "other prominent generals who served in the Confederate army are about to guarantee their sincerity by laying down their arms and acknowledging the confederacy an irrevocable 'lost cause,' by following the footsteps of Gen. Longstreet and coming up to the support of congress and the republican party."

Official dispatches received by the Government to-day show that it is not probable that serious complications may arise out of the conduct of the Mexicans in taking Santa Anna off the Virginia and insulting the American flag.

Six hundred stores and dwellings of all descriptions have been erected in the burnt district of Portland since the great fire last year. The number destroyed was about fifteen hundred.

The corn in Kansas has been injured about ten per cent. by the flood, yet there will be an abundant yield. Wheat is harvesting, and all through Southern Kansas there is an unusually large crop.

A gentleman asked Mr. Beecher, the other day what he intended to do with the characters of his new novel now running in the *Leader*. He said he was bothered to know, but felt tempted to get up a grand railroad accident, and kill them all off at once.

The Californians, who are working through their summit tunnel in the Sierra, have accomplished a thousand feet of the 1,600 since last September. They not only began at both sides, but sunk a shaft in the middle and worked both ways from that.

The Congressional denomination in the west is to have a new newspaper or organ, to be called the *Advance*. It is to be published at Chicago, and Rev. Dr. W. W. Patton is to be editor.

Quite a number of persons out West have lost large sums of money by holding their horses after it had reached very high figures. One man in Wisconsin lost \$3,000 on five thousand bushels.

The telegraph reports the death of Ex-Gov. John A. King of New York, at the advanced age of 80 years. Gov. King was born New York city in 1788.

The receipts from internal revenue last week were over \$7,500,000, and the amount of gold in the vaults of the treasury, on the first of July, was \$108,000,000, of which amount \$19,000,000 was held on certificates.

The Chicago Republican counts on a wheat crop this year of 225,000,000 bushels, of which Illinois will produce one-tenth.

Mississippi sent 75,000 men into the rebel army, 5000 more than her white vote, and lost 22,000 of them.

The Paris Exposition seems to have attracted other visitors besides crowned heads. The city was never so full of thieves. Men are assaulted in broad daylight. Some days since a fat gentleman was walking near the Buttes Chammaut Park, when a lad observing how the promenade's movements were embarrassed by his obesity, snatched his hat off his head and ran away with it. The victim gave chase. It was a hippopotamus chasing a greynod. The fat man was soon obliged to stop, mop the torrents of sweat which flowed from his cheeks and lean against a wall, pulling and blowing. The young rogue was far away with his prize. A man came up and asked what was the matter. The fat man related his adventure, adding: "I really am exhausted; I cannot budge another step. I thought my legs stronger." The new comer said: "Nonsense! you don't mean to say if a thief tried to take your watch you could not prevent him?" "Alas! that is my condition." "In that event I shall profit by it." So saying, the second thief thrust his hand into the fat man's pocket and took his watch and chain before obesity could recover from his surprise.

A young man called at the City Clerk's office in New Bedford a day or two since, and asked for a "death warrant." The astounded clerk asked him that he dealt in no such documents. "Well," said the fellow, "give me a marriage certificate; it amounts to the same thing."

The cause of the death of the Archduchess Matilda, of Austria, affianced to the heir of the Italian throne, has transpired. She was smoking a cigarette in her parlor, and when some one came in she hastily put it behind her, and her dress, which was of light material caught fire, and she was burned to death.

A western boy who was in the habit of taking arsenic to improve his complexion, over-dosed herself the other day and was only saved by the use of an emetic stomach-pump.

The wheat crop of California for 1886, amounted to 12,000,000 bushels. Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of wheat have been exported during the past harvest year, valued at \$9,000,000.

The sons of temperance have increased in Massachusetts in the past year 4,500, and in New York since the 1st of January the order has been increased and strengthened by 100 new lodges, with a total membership of 5,500.

A South Carolina negro was stricken by a locomotive and thrown fifteen feet into the air, falling back on the boiler. When the train was stopped, he merely complained that the boiler was uncomfortably hot, descended and walked off.

New Orleans milkmen work the pump handles at the rate of twenty cents a quart.

A down East clergyman says the skunk is a domestic animal and may be very easily tamed. He will doubtless enjoy a monopoly of the taming.

The New Hampshire Statesman says the belief is some what prevalent that the notorious Shindler, who escaped from the State Prison last December, had an accomplice inside the walls, not clad in prison colored garments.

The Pension office is rapidly gaining on accumulated work, and it is expected will soon be able to keep the current work promptly dispatched. Justice to our brave soldiers, and the families of those who sleep beneath the soil, demands that this should be the case.

While Samuel Gregory, a Delaware Co. (Pa.) farmer was mending a fence the other day, his old son was chewing \$1,200 of his greenbacks, which were in the pocket of his vest hanging on a bush near by. The latter job was effectually and hopelessly done.

A writer in the London Times reviews in detail the crop prospects in England, and concludes that, on the whole, they are cheering.

From the West comes the cry "Farm hands wanted." The numerous crop now almost ready for the harvest will require, to properly secure it, more hands than can be procured in the West, at this time.

Jeff. Davis is reported to have lately expressed the wish that the "could suddenly disappear from the view of men and pass the remnant of his life in some seclusion where none but his personal friends could find him." Let him go to Stika.

There was manufactured and sold in the town of Cambridge, Vt., last year, over 300 tons of butter, which at 28 cents—the average price paid—amounted to \$228,000.

The New York Herald informs the "people all over the country that Grant was nominated for the Presidency by a convention that met under a big apple tree near Appomattox Court House in April, 1865."

A couple of members of Congress were arrested on the 4th for firing crackers in the streets, and had to pay a fine of \$2 and costs each, and be lectured by the police justice.

The Connecticut General Assembly has agreed to unite with the city of Hartford in erecting a monument to mark the site of the Charter Oak. The State to pay two-thirds and the city one-third, the total cost not to exceed \$30,000.

A young man in Brooklyn, N. Y., has caused his father to be arrested for refusing to support him in idleness. He is one of the party of progress.

The republicans of Maine held their state convention last week, and nominated Gen. Chamberlain, by acclamation, for re-election. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin presided, and made a speech in favor of impeaching the president.

John Gray, of Hiramburg, Ohio, is 104 years old, and for him is claimed the honor of being the last surviving soldier of the revolution. He was born at Fairfax Court House, Va., Jan. 6, 1761.

Maximilian should have come to the United States to set up his empire; this is the only country where usurpation and rebellion are perfectly safe.

Capt. W. A. Baker recently sheared from "Gen. Butler," a Spanish Merino buck belonging to A. A. Ripley, of Derby, 27 1/2 lbs. of wool.

About twenty years since, a young man left Scotland and went to Canada. Afterward he removed to New Hampshire where he became an influential and popular lawyer and prominent politician. Fourteen years ago his sister, a very worthy and intelligent girl, emigrated from Scotland to this town. Ever since her arrival in this country she has tried to ascertain the whereabouts of her brother. A few days since she saw his name in the proceedings of the Legislature of New Hampshire, and immediately went to Concord and visited the State House. As the ladies gallery was full, she was invited to take a seat in the body of the house. Soon after being seated she saw a member rise and come near where she was sitting to speak to some one.

She very soon had an opportunity to say to him, "Is not this Willie?" He looked her in the face, and recognized his own sister Maggie. The gentleman referred to has been a member of the New Hampshire Legislature three successive years, and at the present session was candidate for speaker. He has been equally anxious as his sister to know about his relations, but since his departure he could learn nothing of them, although he has frequently written to them, and to others respecting them. The parents have been dead several years. The gentleman visited town to see his sister, the past week, and seemed overjoyed in the reunion. *Lawrence American.*

A murderer in Chicago, who shot his wife, mother, child and others of his family, wept like a child at his conviction. He should be tenderly sympathized with, poor soul, and made as comfortable as possible.

**WOOD AND HAY FOR SALE.** The subscriber has for sale well seasoned dry and green wood—fir, spruce, and hemlock, in any quantities at the lowest market prices on any spot in the State. *W. H. BROWN, East St. Wood House.*

**LADIES' SERGE GENTS' BOOTS.** FOR TWO DOLLARS. A general assortment of different styles of ladies' and gents' boots. *W. H. BROWN, East St. Wood House.*

**GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES.** A general assortment of different styles of gents' boots and shoes. *W. H. BROWN, East St. Wood House.*

**ALSO, BOYS' SHOES.** A general assortment of different styles of boys' shoes. *W. H. BROWN, East St. Wood House.*

**COMMENCEMENT.** A T—**DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.** THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1887.

**A Special Train.** Leaves Lyndon, 7:00 A. M. Fare, \$2.50. *W. H. BROWN, East St. Wood House.*

**RETURNING.** Leaves North St. John, N. B. M. *W. H. BROWN, East St. Wood House.*

**Excursion Tickets good only on this Train.** *W. H. BROWN, East St. Wood House.*

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